ANATOMY

Heretical Synon

DISSENTERS

SALTERS-HALL.

Wherein is Represented,

- I. The Moderation and Christian Temper of an Assembly of Divines.
- II. The Gravity and Candor of their Debates.
- III. The Language and Civility they use in Religious Controversie.
- IV. The Reverence they profess for the Divinity of Christ, for Greeds, Canons, &c.

Collected from their late BLASPHEMOUS Writings for the Information of Posterity: With short Remarks, By the Author of the SCOURGE.

In a LETTER to a Country Friend.

LONDON:

Printed for Charles Rivington, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church Tard. 1719. (Pr. 6 d.)

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ANATOMY

OF

The Heretical Synod at Salters-Hall.

SIR.



O U are alarm'd, I perceive, in the Country, at the prefent Disputes among our Dissenters concerning the Doctrine of the Trinity; and you desire me to inform you

of the State of the Case, and of the Method of their Proceedings upon that Subject: A difficult Task you must believe, when very sew of the Parties contending (if we judge by their own Accounts) know more of the Controversy, than what qualifies them to bring a Scandal upon the Christian Religion, to Curse and Confound all who think differently from themfelves, to ruin the Trade and Reputation, of their Fellow-Labourers, in Conventicling, and to draw away the Grist of their Neighbours to their own Mills.

The Original of this Difpute is laid at the Door of Mr. Pierce of Exeter, the Great Champion of the Diffenting Cause, and a mighty Nimrod in Controversy, who is charg'd with (*) using great Violence and Artifice in carrying on bis Attempts against the ever Blessed Trinity, and making a very strange Progress in perverting the Youth of that City. He could not, it feems, make a fatisfactory Defence to this Charge, which induc'd the Proprietors of his Conventicle, with the Affistance of some Neighbouring Ministers, who acted in the Nature of Visitors, to turn him out : And acordingly Mr. Pierce is ejected with the utmost Scorn and Indignation of the best Part of his Hearers, and turn'd adrift. The Manner of his Ejectment he has publish'd to the World in his Case; a few Paragraphs whereof I shall transcribe, and offer you some short Remarks upon them.

'I was above Five Years ago chosen by the 'Three Congregations, Nemine contradicente, whose

^(*) Letter of the Gentlemen at Exon.

whose Choice was seconded by the Defire of the whole Affembly that meets here; and I

was brought from a most Loving People, who

made me a bandsome Allowance.

And who has been more violent than Mr. Pierce to reflect upon the Church-Clergy for removing from one Benefice to another, to load them with Covetousness and the Love of Riches, as if it were Spiritual Adultery, and a Violation of the Conjugal Tye between a Pastor and his Flock, to leave his Charge for the most valuable Promotion upon Earth. Hear him railing, (*) If the Clergy did not gape after great Honours and fat Benefices, they would rather employ themselves in perswading our Rulers to restore Peace, than in reviling Brethren, and wresting the Words of Ancient and Modern Authors to put the better Colour upon their Cause; but what will not the love of Money do? What indeed? And yet this Primitive, Self-denying Teacher could leave a very loving People, who made him a bandsome Allowance, to come to Exeter to a more loving People, that is, who made him an Allowance much more bandsome; for these Pastors always value the Love of their People by the Weight of their Contributions.

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^(*) Vind. of the Diff. Part 2. p. 2.

This Declaration of Mr. Peirce lets us fairly into the whole Mystery of Conventicling, and proves, that the Body of our Diffenters are only a few crafty People to a great many simple, fome to contrive and lead, and others to execute. Their Cause is upheld by nothing but Boldness and Ignorance, and driven on by no other Interest, and defended by no other Weapons, than Popular Zeal in the Body, and something worse in the Heads of the Party. The People are not so mad of themselves as to run upon a Precipice, but they are urg'd on by their Teachers; and what they call the Conscience of their Congregation, is no more than the Trade of their Leaders, whose Business it is to Spirit away People from the Church, to fill their own Pockets; where instead of found and profitable Doctrines, they are fed and fool'd with Wind and Illusion.

'IT was put to me, whether I own'd, that the Son of God was One God with the Fa-

' ther; I urg'd them not to be hasty, I desir'd

. I might have Time to give my Answer, but

was told, I must do it presently. Here an

' Inquisition was as truly set up as ever there

was any in Portugal or Spain.

od cover cvery Perilli,

This poor ejected Gentleman forgets what an Inquisition his Fore-fathers set up, when they introduc'd their own Discipline upon the Ruins of the Establish'd Church; when no Clergy-Man could keep his Living without the Hazard of his Soul, and many Thousand Regular Divines were ejected without Hearing, and reduced to beg, because they would not Covenant; and yet these are become the mighty Champions of Christian Freedom!

Was there ever fo reproachful a Slavery as the fervile Condition of the English Nation, under those Hypocritical Sticklers for Liberty? When the Talmud found better Quarters than the Liturgy, and the Doctrine of the Alcoran was treated with more Reverence than that of the Gospel. Was ever Tyranny fo Barbarous as what these People exercis'd over the Consciences of their Fellow Subjects? I would the whole Nation might but once dream of such a Whipping as when these Reverences got the Law into their own Hands, their Bounty would bestow upon them; they would use no other Terror to their Children, than the Presbyterians are coming. Wer't not a bleffed Reformation, to have

a Presbyter shaking his Rod over every Parish, and to have a whole Nation turning up their Tails to a Pack of Pedants? What did these Pretenders then for the Good of the Church. but share the Booty, and exercise a Power themselves ten thousand times more Turkish. than even they called that they had abolished: In short, the young Lady of Geneva is every lot as Tyrannical as her Mother the old Whore of Babylon, as Dogmatical in her Sentences, as Cruel and Inexorable in her Executions, as Infallible and Unaccountable in her Claims, and as Imperial in her Decrees: She values a King no more than a Cobler upon a Stall, and Creeds, Canons, and Councils, are no more in the Hands of an Affembly of Divines, than an Egg-shell in a Storm upon the Bay of Bifcay.

I then own'd that Christ and the Father were One, because he said so; they ask'd if I would own they were One God, I answerd, if they would turn to the Text where 'twas said so, I would own it, but I would subscribe no Religious Tests at all that were not express'd in Scripture Words.

This Declaration has a very taking Sound with the common People, who must be dealt with

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with as we do with Children; if you shew them the Mixture and the Composition of a Pill, they will Keck, but you must make it Gay and Golden if you would have them fwallow it. Under the Umbrage of the Bible Mr. Pierce lyes fnugg, and hatches Herefie out of the Words of Scripture it felf; and by this means he fobbs the Oracles of Hell upon his Audience, instead of the Doctrine of Christ and his Apostles, and Texts his Congregation with Chapter and Verse, into the Ways of Destruction: He baits his Traps with the Parings of Scripture, and the Fragments of Religion, and uses the Word of God as Men do their Tobacco, he chews it without the Grace of Digestion, and spits it out again.

I have often wonder'd to hear with what Veneration these Men will speak of the Holy Scriptures, and observe how constantly they retreat to them, as the only indifferent Judges and Arbiters of all Controversies in Religion; how zealously they ply the People with the great Duty of searching the Scriptures; and yet all the World cannot perswade them to believe or hear those Scriptures, tho' speaking never so directly against their own Opinions. The Words of Scriptures

ture, it feems, are the only Rule of Human Actions, we must not eat, sleep, or move without a Text for it. Upon this ridiculous Affertion, the Mysteries of the Christian Faith are undermin'd, when yet the Practice of all Criflian Churches hitherto extant; makes against them. Has not mistaken or perverted Scripture been the Foundation of all Herefy in the Chbriflian Church? Councils may err, they fay, and may not Presbyterians? How comes this Party to be more infallible than their Neighbours? They tell us, they will be try'd by the Word of God, not confidering how that again is to be try'd by them; fo that in the Issue their own private Interpretation of the Scriptures must pass for a Law.

This Principle of Mr. Peirce, That no religious Test is to be subscrib'd to, but what is expres'd in the Words of Scripture, is what, as long as Men lie under its Power, will never want a just Pretence for all the Violence and Disturbance in the World; when once it was let loose against the Church of England in the great Rebellion, it worried every thing that stood in its way, and turn'd its Fury alike upon every Party that pretended to Peace and Settlement. It was merciles as the Rage and Lust of its Espousers, and spared nothing that Sacri-

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lege could devour: And as by this Principle the Presbyterians affaulted and ruined the Church, fo when they sub divided among themselves, and moulder'd into new Churches and Factions, it was still the offensive Weapon of every aspiring Party; with it the Independents vanquish'd the Presbyterians, with it the Anabaptists attempted the Independents, and with it all the Under-Sells fet up against the Anabaptists; and with it, as foon as they were born, like the Dragon's Teeth, they fell foul upon each other; and had they crumbled into a thousand farther Divisions (for nothing is so endless as Fanatick Innovations) it would have equally ferved both for and against all. Dismal always have been the Effects of this Principle, nor can any other be expected, when every feveral Conscience has a several Religion, and every Religion a peculiar God; and every profligate Miscreant ranges himself under what Form of Diffent he pleases; for the Skin of a True Protestant, fally so called, is as fit for the Shoulders of an Atheist as if it were made for him; and the Corruption of a Man that has no Religion at all, is the Generation of One that has more than he knows what to do with.

The worst Mischiefs have been done to the Church of God by imposing Unscriptural C Creeds,

· Creeds, and that now God had ftir'd up a no-

ble Spirit in Men to plead against Impositions,

'I cannot in Conscience give up the Liberty

' they are fo bravely defending.

This is a right Levelling Independent Principle, and I congratulate the Bishop of B and his Admirers upon the Compliment, as the Patrons and Promoters of it. A Freedom from Impositions and an Universal Liberty was formerly the Gry; and what was the Event, but fuch a Spawn of rank deteftible Herefies, fuch scandalous Immoralities, such a Complication of horrid Villanies, that were quite unheard of before. Mr. Peirce has always declard himfelf an Advocate for an Absolute Unlimited Toleration, which has been ever the Cant when the Party is rifing, but no Toleration when the Party are up; for that very Liberty which they cry'd up at first for Christian and Necesfary, was always preach'd down again as most intolerable. The Freedom that these Licentious Preachers are contending for, is a Notion that includes all the Sells and Outrages in the World; for fet Men's Consciences at Liberty. once to think what they please, their Hands will not long be restrain'd from executing those Thinkings; Never was a general Freedom demanded, but for a particular Defign; nor was

Equality. The next Step from Liberty of Confeience, is Liberty of Estate, and from a Liberty of Thought they proceed to Action: A Freedom from Impositions extends to any thing Men will call Conscience, and then what Crimes shall not pass for Virtues, when every Malefactor is his own Judge?

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I am reviled as an Arian, tho' I disown the peculiar Opinions of Arius.

That is, He is an Eusebian, a Follower of Eusebius Bishop of Nicomedia, who was so far from being eminent for any good Qualities, that he was a very Prodigy of Vice and embraced Wickedness. When Constantine Christianity, he came into the Church, not for Religion, but for Preferment; and he invaded that so greedily, as not to stick at the most scandalous Violation of the Canons: Neither was he so much a Bishop as a Courtier, infinuating himself into the Favour of Great Men, and fawning upon the Emperor himself; by which Methods he got Power and Opportunity of doing so Mischief in the Christian Church: He denied the Consubstantiality of the Son, and by Confequence put him upon the same Foot of common Created Beings; and so great a Friend

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was he of Arius, that contrary to all the Laws of the Church, he received him into Communion, after he was excommunicated, and protected him against the Censure of his own Metropolitan.

The rest of Mr. Peirce's Case is only a sad Complaint against the Proprietors of his Conventicle, for turning him out without the least Notice; implying, that he ought to have had Warning or Wages, and laying a heavy Doom upon any one who shall appear in his Pulpit before he was justly disposses'd of it; and to humour the Farce, the Printer has clapt a pretty Device at the end, of a Boy between a Pair of Kettle-Drums, beating up to Arms.

The Dissenting Ministers in London, you may believe, were soon acquainted with this Riot at Exeter, and less they should give Occasion to the Enemies of the Lord (that is, to the Church of England) to blaspheme; they summon an Assembly of Divines to heal this Breach that was likely to bring so foul a Scandal upon the Dissenting Name. The Synod was composed of the Dissenters of Three Denominations, Presbyterians, Independents, and Anabaptists, who met at Salters-Hall; and after they had sought the Lord by Prayer and Meditation, it was carried by a Majority for Mr. Pierce, That the Bible only in the

Letter thereof was to be made the Standard of Faith, and that all Religious Tests were to be expressed in the very Words of Scripture; and so the Trinity in Unity, and the Three Christian Creeds were voted away. It must be confess'd, there was a pretty strong Opposition made by Mr. Bradbury, and some others, that were for a Declaration of Faith to be subscrib'd by the whole Dissenting Ministry, in the Words of the First Article of the Church of England, and the Fifth and Sixth Answers in the Assemblies Catechism; but this Scheme was bis'd out of the Synod, and rejected with the greatest Scorn.

However, you may believe, that an Assembly of Presbyters could meet and debate without that Heat and Intemperance of Expression, which they are fo apt to charge upon the Church-Clergy, that they behaved in their Disputes with the most Christian Temper, and mutual Amity, avoiding every thing immoderate and rude, and declaring their Opinions with the most condescending Modesty and Respect. World has been oblig'd with two Accounts of the Proceedings of this Affembly; The first, supsuppos'd to be written by Dr. Gale, in Defence of Mr. Peirce and his Espousers; which is anfwer'd by Mr. Bradbury, (who has an inimitable Way of applying Scripture) in Behalf of himfelf

himself and those who subscrib'd with him to the Doctrine of the Trinity. Their own Words, I presume, are the most candid Way of representing the Case, which are as follow:

Dr. G. 'I need not observe how natural it is to expect Warmth, Heat, and a Behaviour that deserves worse Appellations from such a Convention of Clergy; but such Indecencies of Zeal and Warmth, serve only to expose the Actors to Ridicule or Compassion, such Conduct is not to be reslected upon without Concern. An Account of the late Proceedings, p. 5.

Mr. B. 'You will be amazed how many Lies 'are crouded in this one Paragraph, as if the 'Man had all Truth at Defiance. An Answer to the Reproaches, p. 11.

Dr. G. 'Their Zeal, Pride, or Impatience in Contradiction, threw all our Regards into Neglect, and with a very Indecent Haughtiness did Mr. Bradbury in particular demand, whether the Assembly was to be directed by the Laity? With the same Ungoverned Passon did another also ask, whether they came there to be contradicted by Anabaptist Teachers? And that Person was seconded by an equal Ebullition of Wrath and

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and Indecency, but they were retorted upon with a just Refentment, by one who was affected by the Invidious Distinction. After a great deal of Bustle, Heat, Invective, and overbearing Treatment, the Question was with great Difficulty put and carried as gainst Unscriptural Impositions, which Vote was to be made a Part of those Articles of Advice they were mer to agree to.

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Mr. B. We run as uncertainly, we walk in Darkness, and disquiet our selves in vain, beaping up Advices, and cannot tell who should gather them. p. 13.

Dr. G. 'The Affirmatives went out of all Patience and Decency, and their forward Leader, Mr. Bradbury, thought fit in his great Modesty, to call them the Scandalous Majority: The other as far as could be permitted for Clamour and Contradiction, went on in Form upon other Matters, which by Wranglings were drawn out into a needless Length. p. 11.

Mr. B. 'This Author has a goodly way of telling a Story: In some Writers, a Lye must be dilated, and 'tis as much as a Man can do to work it off in two or three Pages,

Pages; but here's a Master of bis Trade, who has a conciler Way of doing it, and gives us Seven large ones in the Space of Fourteen Lines, what a vast Number would he afford to fell in the Streets for the Small Price of a Half-penny? p. 13. din ? vening Unforgered Impolitions, which Fore

Dr. G. 'I purposely omit mentioning any Persons by Name, unless the Sprightly. the Facetious, and the Orthodox Mr. Bradbury: A Person of Mr. Bradbury's Forward-" ness for Distinction, might perhaps be piqued at, being loft in a Crowd, and bip'd ' in not being remarkable, tho' to his own ' Shame. p. 12.

Mr. B. If the Accusation is true, I shall deferve to be called that Vile, Foolish, Inconsistent Creature which I'm represented to be by those Advocates for Peace and Forbearance and mutual Charity : But inflead of being received with a Temper owing to a Matter of this Importance, I was interrupted by an Ungodly Sneer. p. 16, 30.

Dr. G. 'The most wonderful Circumstance of this Affair is, that : Mr. Bradbury too fhould be amongst the Prophets, and become a New Revelation-Maker, there feems to be Pages,

no manner of Connexion between a Flaming Loyalty and the Calenture of Orthodoxy, ballowing for King George in the Streets, and voting for Slavery within Doors; the Huzza's of a Mob, and the Decrees of a Synod; the Mirth of a Song, and the Severity of a Creed; and yet fo it is, this Merry Someteer is become a most Orthodox Father, who can account for it? There was indeed fome Affinity between being a facetious Companion and a Witty Preacher, between the Levity of a Jest, and whipt Cream Divinity, and it may be accounted for how the Laugh of Conversation should froth over again, and trifle pleasantly in a Pulpit. ' How agreeably pretty was an Expression of this Gentleman concerning the Athanasian " Creed, that it was a Twirl of Words fitter for a Chymist than a Christian. Who at that Time could have thought it, that he himfelf should set up for a Twirlster, and opractice the Chymist upon his Neighbours, who had been so unsufferably Witty against Imposture? I defire your Excuse for this Levity, the Mirth of the Subject is catching, and there is no speaking of Mr. Bradbury in any other Turn. p. 37.

ne manner of Connexion Lawren a Floris

Mr. B. 'In this Affembly I was bif'd, the first Instance I believe, and the last, I hope, of fuch a Rudeness. I have Reason to think there was a Run to be made upon my Reputation; The Cry was given, fome Stories were contrived, unguarded Expresfions aggravated, Persons went about as " Whisperers to separate me from very Friends; Thumping Lyes and perfect Facts were improved to make me odious; and all this 'I trust without any other Provocation, than the Zeal I have shewn for the Do-Etrines of the Gospel; He is resolved to ' throw all forts of Dirt, on purpose, that a ' little may stick; but I would advise him ' not to talk too much of the Bottle, for every one who was in the Affembly will be apt enough to apply the Infinuation not to me, but to another. p. 31, 32, 33.

Mr. Bradbury has another Antagonist, who calls his Treatise the Synod: He has answer'd it with the same Christian Temper and Condescension. These Authors have discover'd a strange Vein of Compliments, a Specimen whereof I shall transcribe in their own Words, to instruct those Novices in Controversie, who are unacquainted with the Ad-

dress that is required in Polemic Writings, particularly when the Articles of the Christian Faith are in Dispute.

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Synod. 'I am as much aftonished at the odd Behaviour of a very great Part of the Gentlemen of the Assembly at Salters-Hall, as I am pleas'd at the Generous Management of the other Party. p. 6.

Mr. B. 'Those Ministers whom you admire for their Generous Management, did openly call you a Rascal and a Villain. Answer to the Reproaches, p. 5.

Synod. I love to be free in my Faith.

Lib a Sign we have done the white to but

Mr. B. But you are not free of it; for if your Faith runs in the common Stream, you must believe your self to be a Coxcomb. p. 5.

Synod. 'Several of the Church Clergy are busie to pick up Invectives against a truly Reverend Prelate, the Bishop of Bangor. p. 7.

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Mr.

dreft that is required in Polemic Writings,

Mr. B. What has my Lord of Banger of done to deserve the Flatteries of a Stupid Atheist? p. 5.

Synod. 'The Bradbury was not appointed to draw up an Address, the Assembly was mating, to a certain great Lunar Emperor.' pag. 1 2.

with the start of the last

Mr. B. You write this with a Contempt of our Glorious Redeemer, whom you represent only as fit to govern a World in the Moon: When Blasphemers despise us, it is a Sign we have done something to put the Devil out of Humour. You are a Dog, fit for nothing but to bark at the Moon. p. 6.

Surely such a Bear-Garden Synod was never heard of! I think my self bound to give the Debates of these Reverend Divines all possible Advantage, and therefore I shall collect the most Beautiful and Edifying Part of their Speeches, and present them at one View. We may then very reasonably suppose Doctor Gale to begin thus.

Tom. 'Thou att a Warm, Hot, Fiery, Ridiculous Zealot, I pity thee; Thou art Proud, Impatient of Contradiction, indecent, Haughty, and of an Ungovern'd Paffion; thou boileft over with Wrath, out of Patience and Decency; and yet thou art a Sprightly, Facetious, Orthodox Fellow, a Soneteer, a Midnight Companion, a Lover of the Bottle, an Huzzaer at Bonfires, a Zealot for King George, a Twirlster, and a Chymist; you froth up your Sermons in the Pulpit, and make your Sermons no more than Whipt Cream.

Mr. Bradbury replies ; nother than to end to

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'Gale, You amaze me with your Lies, you have Seven of 'em in Fourteen Lines; you are an ungodly sneering Fellow, a thumping Lyar, and I am no more a Tippler than your self; in short, you are a Dog, a stupid Atheist, a Coxcomb, a Rascal, and a Villain'. And to wind up up the Conference, Mr. Bradbury very Christianly expostulates; What a Scandal is brought upon the whole Name of Dissenters? That we should be the only Society of Ministers who are incapable of meeting without Indecencies that never before were heard of ! p. 36.

You are no Stranger, Sir, I am confident, to an old Observation that has been made upon' our English Sectarists, That they are the true Spawn of the Donatifes, those stiff turbulent Schismaticks in the Primitive Church, whom no Indulgence could oblige, and nothing but the first Execution of Penal Laws was able to Suppress; and in no Instance that I can think of. have they prov'd their Legitimacy, more than by fiding with our Modern Arians at this Juncture ; as Donatus and his Party did with those Old Heretick's against the Catholick Christians; for to this End he wrote a Tract. De Spiritu Sancto, agreeable to the Arian Doctrine; and others of the Faction joined with the Macedonian Hereticks, and blotted out of their Bibles these Words of St. fobn; God is a Spirit. But what was the Iffue? They at length fall out among themselves, divide and sub-divide, make Decrees, and throw out Anathema's against each other, and what is most of all disingenious, they stir up the Civil Magistrate to put the same Imperial Laws that were made against themselves, in Execution against their Brethren, and what but the other Day was Tyranny and Persecution in the Catholicks, is in themselves Law and Justice: And so they go on, loading one-another with all the foul Stories and ill Language they us'd to bestow upon the Catholicks; and their Sentences of Excommunication are more sierce and heavy, than any that were ever denounced by any other Party of Christians. Thus they proceed Cursing and Damning each other, till every Sect spawn'd a new Litter of Vipers to eat out its own Bowels, and so they crumbled on, till they had made the Church no bigger than it was at first, a small Grain of Mustard-Seed, for every Party consin'd the Kingdom of Heaven to its own Conventicle.

Here you have an Epitome of the Controversy now depending among the Dissenters; for what those Wild Schismaticks acted above thirteen hundred Years since, has been so exactly copied by the Moderns, that had they been the very same Men, they could not have behaved more like themselves. The Twins that were so like, that their own Mother could not distinguish them, were not more so than these two Schisms, tho' born at so great a Distance of Time and Place.

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O Imitatores, servum Pecus!

And now, Sir, I am come to the most Melancholy Part of my Letter, what has hitherto pass'd

pas'd, has been no more than Farce, but what follows, I affure you, is Deep Tragedy, fo shocking and full of Horror, that I tremble at the repeating of it; but I am oblig'd to follow them through all their Kennels more particularly for the fake of our common Saviour in This, where I shall display such a Scene of Blasphemy and Profaneness, as was never before publickly own'd by the most profligate and abandon'd Hereticks of the Christian Church. It is still my Rule to produce their own Words to support whatever Charge I have against them, and I shall look no further than into two or three Pamphlets that have been published by Diffenters themselves, fince the starting of this Controversy, who have espoused and justified the Conduct of the Majority at Salters-Hall, near Sixty London Preachers, that refused to subscribe the Doctrine of the Trinity; and no question they have received the Thanks of the faid Majority, as expressing the Sentiments and Opinions of the whole Body of them.

^{&#}x27;I hate a Prison for my Body, and Creeds
'for my Mind. (Synod, p. 5.) I am inform'd
'that the Synod at Salters-Hall come thither
'with an Intent to settle a Correspondence
'with the Convocation of Divines in the

Moon, there being in that Orb, a Collection of all the Souls of the deceased Creed Makers, who have at various Times infefted the Chrifrian Church; and for the Benefit of Aftromomers, I inform them, that the Spot they find in the Moon, and imagine to be some Bottomless Pit, is only a fort of a Convocation House, p. 19 ledt rebro en gradel ta ous

cretion, and have at this time a good Advan-They are come there to settle a Correspondence with this Reverend Affembly, in order to be furnish'd from thence with a Supply of what Creeds, Articles, or Catechisms, the Churches may at any time stand in need of, to promote Uniformity; but upon the Emperor of Great-Britain's Accession to the Throne of that Island, those Commodities go not off so well as before, p. 10.

What need you trouble your felves what your Ministers Notions are? If, for Instance, his Worship is directed to the Father, thro' the Son, by the Holy Ghoff, what Occasion can you have to stick at joining with any part of it. 'Tis eafy to observe, that the Prayers of Protestants do generally run 'in this Strain. A Letter to a Dissenter in Exeter, p. 6.

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'Nor can I yet tell how to satisfy my self to be present at the reading of a certain Creed, which I cannot believe (becalle I can't undersident) and that too when 'tis read as the Belief of all present; and 'tis expected I should testifie my Assent by standing. But Dissenters are at liberty to order their Worship at Dissertion, and have at this time a good Advantage for strengthening their Interest, if they will but keep to their own Principle, p. 7.

'My Wonder is yet more raised when I con'fider, upon what slight Grounds they build
'their confident Assertion, that to believe in
'the Trinity, is a fundamental Article of the
'Christian Faith. God has made the Articles
'of Faith plain and obvious to the meanest Capacity, p. 9.

The Father is the One God, in Contradichion to Jesus Christ. (p. 11.) When St. Paul Pays, there is but One God, and that One God is the Father, does he not as fully exclude the Son and Holy Ghost from being that One God as Words can do it? Can any one think that St. Paul would express himself thus, if he meant that Jesus Christ was not distinct from that One God, or if he apprehended hended that Christ was a Mediator between

himself and them? The Godbead is attributed

e peculiarly to the Father, and he, as distinguish'd

from the other Persons, is said to be the One

God. If the Father be the only true God,

how can Christ be the only true God also?

Is it possible thereshould be Two, who should

each of them be the only True God? p. 12.

I cannot conceive how 'twas possible for

the Word, if he had been originally equal to

the Father, to have bumbled himself so as to

become inferior to him, p. 14.

nd consequently was not

The Spirit is subordinate to the Father and

Son, and confequently he is not equal to the

Father or Son, p. 16.

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Why should we fix upon such an Unity as

f is unintelligible? Why should it not be e-

' nough to fay, that these Persons are One by

' Consent and Agreement in their Testimony, or

in their Design, and the exercise of their

c Power? p. 19.

Is not that God who was the Word plainly

' distinguish'd from the God with whom, in

the Beginning, be was? Was God the Word,

the same with him with whom be was? Does

the Evangelist design to tell us, that the Word was with himself? Whoever talks after that Rate? p. 24.

Is not this a sufficient Caution to us not to apprehend, that he is equal or co-ordinate with the Father? God the Word was ante-cedently to his Incarnation, subject to the Will of his Father, and consequently was not equal to him, p. 25.

'That Christ made the World by a Power which he did not derive from his Father; is what they ought to prove: Christ is only as a Son over God's House; and how this agrees with Equality let such consider who affert it, p. 26.

christ had no rational Soul distinct from the Word, which may well be understood to supply the Place of a Human Soul, p. 28.

'The Meaning of the Baptismal Form, In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, is, that Persons are enter'd into the Christian Religion, of which the Father is the Supreme Author, the Son the Publisher, and the Holy Ghost the great Confirmer, p. 30.

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Ought not all our Prayers and Braifes to be offer'd to God through Jesus Christian, p. 24.

to worship Christ as God, p. 35.

Jesus Christ is only Eternally, not Originally God, p. 36.

I don't propose Christ to you as an Object of Divine Worship. (p. 39.) Man-Worship is Idolatry, our Saviour is a Man, and consequently not intitled to Divine-Worship, p. 40'

of the Church of Christ immerged into Idolatry, and hath been fo for many Hundred Years? p. 41.

They who worship Christ as God are Idolaters, and notwithstanding any other Professions of theirs, annull and make void all Hopes of Salvation, p. 49.

'I think it now no greater Absurdity, nor yet a Stranger Form of Baptism to be baptiz'd into a Man, than it was heretofore

fore to be baptiz'd into Moses who was a Man, p. 61. array and the long the or

'Think you that God ever had his Fellow?'
'Or in Propriety of Speech, hath, or ever had, or can have an Equal, or any like him?'
'p. 69.

Greeds and Articles of Faith upon them, why should they do it themselves upon their Brethren? Account of late Proceedings,

Let it be examin'd a little from what Sources this Creed-making, Church-paling Humour must arise; three Causes very readily occur to my Apprehension, viz. Pride, Knavery, or Priestcrast and Enthusiasm, p. 18.

'Enthusiasm gives a great deal of Room to a Faith-maker, without bearing too hard upon his Integrity, p. 20.

None but the Enthusiast then can be allowed to be a Faith maker with any Consistency, p. 21.

of talaged to possit away as a sev zon?

nonethary to Faith or Samuel to believe the

A Man may flatter himself with what Diffinctions he pleases, but if he maintains the Essential of Popery, as every Creed-maker does, he shall ever be in my Account a Papist, p. 22.

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Why may not every Man in disputable Matters (such as the Doctrine of the Trinity) be suffered to enjoy his own Perswasion, without Molestation and Disturbance? (Pierce at the Opening of a New Meeting House,) p. 20.

and Holy They as One Rod: About this The City of Exeter began to be pefter'd with blasphemous Pampblets, afferting, that to affirm a Trinity of Persons, was to deny the Unity of the Godhead, that the Father, Son and Holy Ghost are Three distinct Beings; that the Lord Christ was the Chief of all Subordi-" nate Power; that the Unity of the Godhead was only in the Father; disputing away every · Persection of the Lord Fesus Christ; and ' likewise questioning the Deity of the Holy " Ghoft, is, among other Things, telling us that it was never yet proved that Jesus Christ had a Humane Soul, but that the Logos or . Word may well be supposed to supply the Place of a Humane Soul; and that it was not ' necessary

necessary to Faith or Salvation to believe the true Sense of the Scripture. These horrible Pamphlets were industriously spread by the New Party; several of whom declared, the Holy Ghost was not God at all: And one of them in particular said, That it was no Sin to say that Jesus Christ is a Creature: (An Account of the Reasons of withdrawing from the Ministry of Mc. Peirce.) p. 7.

Congregations, at the Close of the Psalm or Hymn, to give Glory to the Father, Sons and Holy Ghost, as One God: About this Time Mr. Peirce directs the Clerk what Psalms he should sing, and gives positive Orders that they sing there without Addirections; which when complained of to Mr. Peirce, what he offer'd was to this purpose, as if this Doxology was not Scripture. And while he himself sorbore to give Glory to the Holy Ghost, he taxt another Minister for doing it. (Mr. Peirce declared for the Subordination of the Son.) p. 8, 9.

What the Christian Religion has to fear from the Propagation of such Doctrines, is too obvious to be long insisted upon; and there is no Man that has the least Jealousie for

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must not Tingle, and his Blood thrill in his Veins, to find such Principles espoused and publickly debated; when the Law lies open against these Hereticks, and it is in the Power of Justice to lay hold of them. They have put themselves out of the Protection of the Indulgence-Ast, which obliges them to Subscribe to the Doctrine of the TRINITT, and therefore their Conventicles are no more in my Opinion, than an Assembly of Rioters, which any Constable has Anthority enough to disperse.

And now I appeal to any Man, who knows upon what fober Grounds and Principles the Church of ENGLAND stands, and how its Doctrines and Forms are not only countenanc'd by the best and purest Times of Christianity, but Establish'd by the Fundamental Laws of the Land, whether he can so perfectly charm and stupishe his Passions, as not to be chased into some Heat and Briskness upon such Occasions! When he seriously considers, that this Church so rightly Constituted, and so duly Authorised, should be so savagely worried by a wild Fanatick Rabble; that this Church so soberly model'd, so warrantably Reformed, and so handsomely

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fettled.

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fettled, should be so perpetually beleaguer'd, and not yet out of all Danger of being rifled, if not utterly demolished by Heresia and Ignorance; that the Publick Peace and Settlement of a Nation should be so wofully discomposed by a Sett of Stiff Embusiass, and so lamentably embroil'd by the Pride and Insolence of a Clan of Peevish, Ignorant, and Haughty Zealots; And, lastly, that these Brain-sick People, if not prevented by some speedy and effectual Remedy, may in a little Time grow to that Power and Considence, as not easily to be suppress'd: Let the Reader consider all this as throughly and seriously as I have done, and be a Stoic if he can.

But besides this, let any Man that is acquainted with the Wisdom and Sobriety of True Religion, tell me how tis possible not to be provoked to Scorn and Indignation, against such proud, ignorant, and supercisious Hypocrites, who, tho they utterly defeat all the main Designs of Religion, and stab it to the very Heart, yet boast themselves its only Friends and Patrons; signalize their Party by distinguishing Titles and Characters of Godliness, and brand all others how soever Pious and Peaceable, with bad Names and worse Suspicions? Who, I say, that loves and adores

((35:))

the Spirit of True Religion, can forbear to be sharp and severe to such thick and fulfome Abuses? For whilst Folly and Hypocrify appear under the Vizor of Holiness, it makes that seem as ridiculous as it self.

Now, to lash these morose and insolent Hereticks with finart Satyr, is fo far from being a Criminal Passion, that 'tis a Zeal' of Meekness and Charity, and a Prosecution of the Grand and Diffusive Duty of Humanity, which obliges us to maintain the common Love and Amity of Mankind. And tho' good Manners oblige us to treat all other forts of People with gentle and civil Language, yet when we have to do with Proud and Turbulent Spirits, we must point our Reproof with sharp Invectives, we must discover them to themselves, to humble them; we must lance their Tumour, and take out the Core of their proud Flesh, before we can cure them. Anodynes and fofter Medicines make no Impression upon them; foft and tender Words do but tempt their Disdain, and footh up their Vanity; they think, you flatter and fawn upon them when you speak them fair, your Civility they will interpret Respect, and a forced Esteem and Approbation of their Principles. And to think to argue a Sett of rude and boiftrous Second

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boy frous Libertines out of their Folly, meerly by the Strength of calm and fober Reason, is as likely a Matter as to endeavour by fair Words to perswade the Northern Wind into a Western Point. If you will ever silence them. you must be as Vehement as they, nothing but Zeal can encounter Zeal; and he that will oppose a Fanatick, must do it with his Eagerness, tho' not his Malice; Clamour and Confidence make ftronger Impressions upon the common People, than Strength of Reafon, and the Rabble ever runs to that Party that raises the biggest Noise: And therefore fince we of the Church of ENGLAND are not fo ill bred as to oppose Clamour to Clamour, we must supply our want of Noise and Throat, by Sharpness and Severity; and the' there is but little Ground to hope that the keenest Reasons should be able to peirce their thick and inveterate Prejudices, yet however, the sharper Edge they have, the deeper they will stick in the Minds of them whose Concern and Interest it is to correct and punish them; for I am not so vain as to design or expect their own Conviction, as good attempt the Removal of Mountains; What I propos'd, was to represent these Hereticks in their own Colours, to awaken Authority to beware of its worst and most dangerous

(37)

gerous Enemies, and to force them to that Modesty and Orthodoxy by Severity of Laws, to which all the Strength of Reason in the World can never perswade them.

I am pretty sure what Reception this Letter will meet with among the Party; for if any Man impudently belies Religion, and I expose him for it, it is but telling me I rail, and I am answer'd.

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I am, SIR,

Tour most Humble Servant,

T. L.

FINIS.

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